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The German Tribune

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Poles' economic discontent implies political disapproval

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

less than a fortnight ago Chancellor Willy Brandt signed the Bonn-Warsaw Treaty in the Polish capital. Poland is hitting the headlines.

At the time however the news is not of useful foreign policies but of a serious social crisis in the People's Republic of Poland.

Thousands of Polish towns had led to the swinging increases in food prices with open rebellion and violence, setting arson and plunder.

The State defended itself with its most extreme means and made use of its arms. Some were killed or wounded.

Attributed the crisis to economic factors is right and wrong at the same time. It is right because an increase in prices is an economic problem. It is wrong because it is a very good advertisement for the policy of the Communist economic system that an agricultural country like Poland can afford such price increases.

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It is obviously not able to provide its population with cheap food, wrong because there are no sectors of the Polish economy that are not controlled by politics in some way. Communist States are not described as totalitarian regimes for nothing.

In western States the government bears indirect responsibility for what happens in the economic sphere, this is an important field of action for Communist governments. To this extent, economic issues are more important than political grievances. They have an extremely direct influence on the population's attitude not

only to their government but also to the Communist system in general.

Because of the absolute rule of Communist governments and their resulting absolute responsibility for all sectors of life, they are in greater need of the safety valve of criticism and channels to correct their policies than democratic governments whose range of activity is far more restricted.

The fatal error in the structure of Communist governments is that their absolute power is coupled with an almost complete suppression of all criticism. There is hardly a legal way to express discontent at the government's individual decisions even.

Grievances therefore mount, giving rise to a situation where there has to be an explosion. This explosive criticism linked with violence is the only possible way that a person who is not in a position of authority can express his criticism under Communism.

Unlike people living in a democracy, Poles cannot express discontent non-violently, though effectively, by voting for another party at the next election.

The many other possibilities that persons in democratic countries have to express their opinions in public are barred to people in a Communist state. They cannot risk more than an impotent whispering campaign.

The events in Poland are a typical example of explosive criticism. It appears that, unlike for example the Hungarian uprising of 1956, feelings have not yet reached a pitch where there is a general rejection of the Communist system.

At present criticisms are directed against the price increases ordered by the government, though reports are still sketchy.

But in Szczecin, there were more radical objections against the regime. On a tank used to suppress demonstrations in the town demonstrators had chalked "We want freedom of opinion."

But apart from slogans of this type, it will always be difficult to judge to what extent to which the general pent-up feelings against the regime influenced a demonstration against one particular measure.

When explaining the unrest, the Polish government took refuge in helpless sounding phrases such as the claim that bandits and criminal elements misused the originally peaceful demonstrations to their own dark ends.

It is possible that the underworld shared in the plundering but this is not sufficient to explain the whole movement of revolt.

What is more, the authorities responded to the population's violent criticism with violent suppression. As the government has more effective weapons in its clash with the population, the final outcome can be forecast with a fair degree of certainty. An outward state of calm will probably be restored. Speculation about a basic change is therefore certain to be wide of the mark.

The country ran relatively efficiently so long as high yields could be announced. But two bad harvests threw the economic structure into confusion. Gomulka had to apply the emergency brake and increase prices for the food items that were now in short supply.

Gomulka's successor, Edward Gierek, is thought of as an energetic man. Gierek worked for many years of his life as a Communist in Western Europe.

Since returning to Poland, he has made Silesia and Upper Silesia into model provinces. The largest harvests were gathered here and the best results in industrial production recorded. It is not yet known whether the Kremlin can consider Gierek to be its man in Warsaw.

(DIE WELT, 21 December 1970)



Sports awards for 1970

Hans Fassnacht was elected Sportsman of the Year by over 500 sports writers in this country. Swimmer Fassnacht was unable to attend the awarding ceremony in Baden-Baden because he was detained in Long Beach, U.S.A. Sportswoman of the Year was light athletics star Heide Rosendahl (right). Ingrid Mückler-Becker came second. Popular footballer Uwe Seeler (centre) was chosen second in the men's list.

(Photo: Horst Müller)

The Polish unrest also raises other questions that have not yet been explained. Why does it seem to have been restricted to the coast and the ports? Why is there no news of unlawful assembly or plunder in Warsaw or the industrial areas of Upper Silesia around Katowice where workers suffered just as much from the increase in food prices? Can this be attributed to the fact that the ports are traditionally assembly points for rebellious elements?

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Here and there reaction in this country to the events in Poland were mingled with a certain amount of pleasure that Willy Brandt's new treaty partner had suffered a sensitive attack of weakness. You see what sort of people the mini-coalition government is dealing with, people crow.

But people thinking along these lines have missed the point of the Bonn-Warsaw Treaty. It is meant to bring reconciliation between the two peoples, an aim far surpassing the domestic situation of the two partners.

Fritz von Globig
(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG,
19 December 1970)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Polish resettlement talks get off to a promising start

DIE ZEIT

The talks on so-called humanitarian improvements that are to follow in the wake of the treaty with Poland have got off to a promising start.

Representatives of the Federal Republic Red Cross returned from the first round of talks in Warsaw secure in the knowledge that the Polish Red Cross has every intention of showing good will and generosity in rejoining families separated as a result of the war and in dealing with applications for exit permits by Poles of German descent.

This good will is particularly important in view of the mandate to negotiate and hence far-reaching powers of decision that have been delegated to the two Red Cross organisations. Government authorities are merely to implement their decisions.

This is a far cry from the way applications have been handled in the past, though at one stage, between 1955 and 1959, families were rejoined on a large scale under the aegis of the Red Cross in the two countries.

During this period some 250,000 people headed west, mostly by special train. Since 1959, however, the Poles have only allowed individuals to leave the country. They established complicated application procedures and drastically high passport fees that represented such an obstacle to repatriation that the Federal Republic Red Cross was only able to help in individual cases.

Even in these difficult circumstances a further 118,000 German nationals were able to join their relatives in this country but the procedure became so protracted that many applicants, even if they did not abandon the whole idea, would have had to have waited till Doomsday before standing any chance of leaving.

The newly negotiated procedure holds forth the promise of less bureaucracy and a considerable acceleration of the process.

This acceleration and the numbers involved may, of course, complicate matters. The information bulletin on measures designed to solve humanitarian problems issued by the Polish government during treaty negotiations in Warsaw refers to a few dozen thousand cases.

The Red Cross in this country, on the other hand, has 90,000 cases on its books that by the terms of international Red Cross agreement concluded with the Polish Red Cross in the 1955 that unquestionably belong to the categories qualifying for repatriation on family grounds.

These five groups are: husband to wife or vice-versa; children to parents; parents to children; sick or invalid persons or persons living completely isolated lives in Polish surroundings and hardship cases such as war widows with pension rights in this country.

The Red Cross also has details of 180,000 other people who at some time or another have applied for resettlement in this country without having relatives here or belonging to any of the five categories already mentioned.

These 270,000 people of German descent again represent only a good quarter of Germans still living in Poland, according to a number of estimates that tally. Their total number is roughly a million.

In theory they are all entitled to apply for exit permits now that the Polish

government has adopted the view that "persons who in view of their unquestionable German status may do so provided they abide by Polish laws and regulations."

What is more, the situation of mixed families is now to be taken into account and the option favouring Poland that has been adhered to in the past is now to be disregarded.

No one knows, of course, just how many applications will be submitted now that the regulations have been relaxed. There is no way of telling how many of the 270,000 applications so far submitted — some of them up to ten years ago — are still relevant. They may have died or changed their minds.

And there is even less likelihood of an accurate forecast as to the number of people who will submit additional applications after having to consider it either pointless or inopportune to apply.

So despite good will on Poland's part

the eventual number of applications may yet develop into a problem, particularly as the Poles appear anxious to deal with the matter swiftly and without much ado.

Even so, the talks have got off to a promising start. At the beginning of December the two Red Cross delegations agreed on a definition of the terms "unquestionable German nationality" and "the feeling of belonging to this category."

Both sides agree that there can be no final and binding ruling on the matter and that the declaration of intent by the authorities to reconcile their desire to deal with matters both swiftly and unobtrusively.

As for this country no one is too keen on exaggerated acceleration of the procedure, partly because not only jobs but also housing must be found for the newcomers and partly because it is felt that applicants must be allowed time to consider whether they really want to start again from scratch in this country or would do better to stay in Poland.

Some indication of the Polish readiness to meet this country half-way is that these three criteria are not to be absolute either. They must not all three be fulfilled to prove German nationality. Each is to be assessed in relation to the other two.

At the next round of talks between the two Red Cross delegations in January application and processing procedures and monthly exit quotas are to be discussed.

Carl-Christian Kaiser
(DIE ZEIT, 18 December 1970)

Czech purges continue without abatement

When the Czech Spring of 1968 came to an abrupt end with the Soviet invasion that autumn, the new leaders, headed by Slovak Gustav Husák, tried to make the transition easier for the general public.

An assurance was given that individuals active and methods prevalent under the previous Stalinist President Novotny would not return.

A number of standard-bearers of "socialism with a human face" even retained their posts. Others, including reformist Party leader Alexander Dubcek, were only gradually degraded, though they were eventually stripped of all their posts and expelled from the Party.

This fate has now also befallen ex-Premier Oldrich Černík, who only half-heartedly cooperated with Dubcek, having held government office under Novotny too.

During the year of reform he opposed radical plans for economic decentralisation as advocated by Ota Šik, the theorist of a socialist market economy.

In theory they are all entitled to apply for exit permits now that the Polish

government bore partial responsibility for many of the measures taken during the reform period. Even though he had attempted to slow down developments in 1968, he must, in the final analysis, have supported the trend.

Quietly but efficiently countless lesser officials have in recent months been replaced by more willing aides of the new Moscow line, amongst them the entire leadership of the remaining German community whom Husák himself had encouraged to extend their national autonomy.

An estimated 300,000 people have been expelled from the Communist Party, though the present leadership has not allowed show trials to be staged.

But far more students are sent down from university than under Novotny. Government officials and journalists who supported the reforms are given the sack.

"The revolution is consuming its own children again," Director of Public Prosecutions Hübner, who recently resigned, comments.

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(Süddeutsche Zeitung, No. 230, dated 10 December 1970 in which the parties

POLITICS

Brezhnev Doctrine queried by Nato

Published balance sheets reveal secrets of party affairs

Süddeutsche Zeitung

A fter the Rome conference this month the Italian government was committed to inform the Warsaw Pact countries through direct diplomatic channels of Nato resolutions and views on the relaxation of tension.

Bonn is nevertheless convinced that this topic will appear on the agenda sooner or later. The Poles are equally unenthusiastic about liberalisation of travel and holiday visits by relatives, which would also make the problem of whether to leave the country or not far less urgent for many Poles of German descent.

As soon as it is a matter of going into details it is already apparent how inherently difficult it is going to be to overshadow the past and breathe life into the treaty, as Willy Brandt put it.

Red Cross delegations

published their finances for the year 1969 does not give a very good general picture of party funds, since 1969 was the general election year and a great deal of extra money changed hands in the election campaign.

Judging on the year before that, it is still

the party whose private contributions figure (in 1969: 4.3 million Marks) is lower than the amount borrowed and that the amount of contributions in that election year was only twice as much as the year before, whereas the CDU and CSU enjoyed three times as much for their election campaign.

These figures also divulge one or two

secrets about party structures and only

the SPD has a well-balanced financial situation.

In the CDU and FDP credit charges are

chalked up against headquarters which

than has to pass them on to the Federal state party organisations. The central offices of these parties lose out on the disproportionate sharing of donations as well. The only exception to this is the CSU where the state leadership received 5.2 million of total donations of 6.5 million Marks.

The figures in this latest report show

that the Constitutional Court's decree

that parties may draw only the costs of

their election campaigns from State

sources is of purely academic interest.

Since the CDU, CSU and FDP drew half

of their expenditure from State sources in 1968 and one third in 1969 this shows

that election campaigns demand higher

contributions from party members,

but also proves that running costs have to be met by public money.

The CDU had to ask for 4.7 million

Marks to be put on the slate. Only the

SPD could have been cleared up much more easily if records of party finances were

available.

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■ MEDIA

Deutschlandfunk broadcast 642,345 minutes last year

The youngest broadcasting station in the Federal Republic is also one of the smallest, but it broadcasts to listeners not only of events in all the Federal states but reaches into the "all-German reality", giving a "comprehensive picture of Germany" according to its senior officials.

Its broadcasts can be heard throughout Europe and the audience it aims at is Germans living outside the Federal Republic.

Deutschlandfunk (DLF) was called into existence by a law passed in 1960, as was Deutsche Welle for overseas broadcasts.

It first started broadcasting on 1 January 1962, employs about 600 people and is currently based in one-time private houses and rented new buildings in Marienburg, an affluent suburb in the south of Cologne.

It transmits German-language programmes day and night without break on five wavelengths and a further six and a quarter hours a day in fourteen European languages.

The Post Office is continually extending the network of transmitters but it is not sufficient to carry out political functions. In the German Democratic Republic for example Deutschlandfunk has long been viewed as an important Western contribution to everyday life.

Statistics show that the station broadcast for 642,345 minutes last year, including 116,745 minutes of foreign-language broadcasts.

The aims are not only far-reaching as regards area. The content too differs from that of the normal home stations. DLF does not aim at minorities at home and does not provide children's, women's or schools' broadcasts. The two Federal stations Deutschlandfunk and Deutsche Welle are not included in current proposals for correspondence courses on the air.

While the home stations have the twin function of catering for the needs of all minorities if possible and giving priority to the educational prerequisites and demands for entertainment by the mass of the population, Deutschlandfunk only takes account of what is important in providing a comprehensive picture of Germany.

This principle demands a high degree of quality, political responsibility and objectivity. This is what gives DLF its particular attraction, despite the lack of its own drama department or orchestra.

Another attraction is the hourly news service (altogether there are 29 news broadcasts on a weekday) followed by reports of breakdowns and conditions on truck roads.

There is admittedly occasional criticism of the sterility and strictness that creeps into the programme. Within the station itself there is a tendency to adapt various features of its quickly-gained individual style to the demands of contemporary taste.

Reports and commentaries should be easy to understand and include live interviews, though always taking into account the poor concentration of modern man.

The switch of priorities in cultural affairs policy abroad after the change of government here in 1969 is also reflected in the programmes transmitted by DLF.

As the culture department of the Foreign Office has decided to invite more foreign groups to the Federal Republic instead of organising so many representative events abroad, a broadcasting station will always find it difficult to provide inside information for people of other nationalities in a comprehensible form.

But DLF does try to "inform all

neighbouring peoples continually about its problems, its state of affairs and its aims" in a programme for Europe containing newscasts, commentaries, a look at the press, interviews and reports from all spheres of political economy and cultural life.

The foreign language editorial staffs – teams composed of both German-speakers and people from the country concerned – always adapt to the interests and mentality of their listeners.

Since the autumn of 1969 DLF has also been transmitting language courses. Once a week the station broadcasts a fifteen-minute lesson drawn up by the Goethe Institute for each linguistic region.

An obvious question is whether the Brandt government's Ostpolitik has changed the all-German intentions of Deutschlandfunk.

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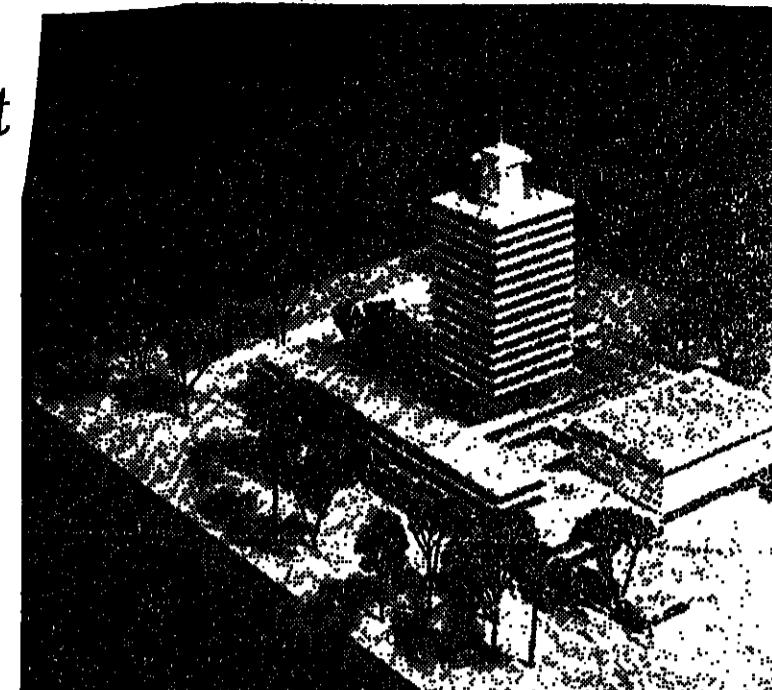
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But DLF does try to "inform all



A model of the new Deutschlandfunk station to be opened in Cologne, designed by Professor Gerhard Weber

the Bundestag, six by the Bundesrat, five by the government and one each by the Protestant Church, the Catholic Church, the Central Council of Jews and the Federal Alliance of Employers' Associations and Trades Unions. The Administrative Council consists of seven members, elected by the Broadcasting Council. All posts are for four-year periods.

2) An active personnel policy by political parties. The DLF would also be affected by a move of this type.

3) The temptation of its staff to use the medium to intervene actively in political events with their own opinions, likes or dislikes, as Director Thedieck put it.

Because of the increasing polarisation of political opinions, this temptation has become greater. An analysis of the motives of the staff in broadcasting stations, especially the younger members of an editorial staff, would be rewarding.

They often come to a broadcasting station without any journalistic training and without any prospect of getting any, are fascinated by the technology but disappointed by the administrative hierarchy, minor aspects of their work and the fact that organisation and administration is more their function than creative work.

These dangers could threaten DLF in a time of political unrest:

1) A political imbalance in the composition of the controlling boards, the Broadcasting Council and the Administrative Council. The Broadcasting Council consists of 22 members, six appointed by

the Bundestag, six by the Bundesrat, five by the government and one each by the Protestant Church, the Catholic Church, the Central Council of Jews and the Federal Alliance of Employers' Associations and Trades Unions. The Administrative Council consists of seven members, elected by the Broadcasting Council. All posts are for four-year periods.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Exile groups in Britain during World War II

German Socialist Exile Groups in Great Britain from 1940 to 1945 by Werner Röder in a series of works by the Research Institute of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation. Published by the Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschichte, Hanover. 322 pages. Price 32 Marks.

The title of the book being reviewed is as undramatic as the style of the author who collected this hitherto unpublished material for his dissertation on German exile organisations in Great Britain during the Second World War.

Röder's report is as concise as it is passionate. Only rarely does he depart from the documents, letters, publications and the minutes of the frequent meetings of these people exiled from Germany.

This is good for the objectivity of his book, but it only occasionally suggests the drama contained in these documents when read in a wider context.

The author wisely kept to the limits set by the material which is why he managed to "complete the known facts in their first comprehensive form".

At the other end of the age scale there are now fewer people who try to hide the fact that they are becoming older – Röder deserves credit for this. Today only experts specialising in the history of the Socialist movement remember the exiles groups and their leaders who played a role in Britain during the Second World War.

The financing of the station fortunately supports the (false) claim that Deutschlandfunk is a government institution.

There was the Sopade, the Social Democratic Party Executive, called PV for short because of the general love of abbreviations.

There was the NB, the New Beginning, the German Socialist Labour Party (SAP), and the International Socialist Combat Alliance (ISK).

Among the many other groups were the German Communists who had not fled to the Soviet Union.

There was the German Freedom Party, the German Human Rights League, the German Renovation Group or the Free German Cultural League. There was the Group of Independent German Authors, the 1943 Club.

Finally there were the attempts – characteristically vain attempts – to influence the administrative Court in Berlin, the Financial Court in Munich, the Labour Court in Kassel, and so on. This all sounds confusing and it is not Kassel, the Federal Social Court.

The Federal Court of Justice has to get straight all the clashes on aims, the differences of opinion and personal antipathies, mostly expressed in the letters and notes.

Even in the station's ninth year there are still new groups set up that of course it is hard to say whether the book, middle-class exile organisations which were often no larger than "pencubicles" for disciplinary procedure, changed into organisations" with new judges, lawyers and solicitors and new publications that usually had a short life.

The reader even gets the impression that the author wants to do these people, who were isolated, condemned to political ineffectiveness and forced into exile, a service, however late, by conferring upon their memory a historical rank that their political actions and declarations failed to achieve despite their despairing efforts.

Röder's report gives a number of reasons for this. First there was the moral formalism of the party executive that felt bound to aid its members from March 1933 and was determined to restore them to a formal act after liberation.

But this forced it into a sterile inflexibility, especially as connections with members who had stayed at home were finally broken off on the outbreak of war, and paved the way for a whole series of moves by

those exiles who wanted a party in its own right.

The executive thus renounced any room for political manoeuvre and could only justify its position by dogma. In this it only continued a good old Socialist tradition of burning itself up in ideological debates. The only difference this time was that people with varying political opinions now consolidated themselves in groups with their own names.

Then there was the Communist opposition to any move aiming at unification, especially after the entry of the Soviet Union into the war released them from the infamous compulsion of supporting Hitler and opposing their host country.

Finally mention must be made of the isolation within the British population that increased as the war continued. Over fifty per cent of the population were opposed to the German Socialists to some degree or other and even the Labour Party shunned their influence completely.

It was therefore little wonder that even the more liberal Socialists toyed with the idea of making allowances for Communist participation in the unity they hoped for.

But then for the first time the exiles gained a hearing with one of the powers at war. Though even today we know little about the motives, the Soviet Union agreed to the wishes and ideas of the exiles.

This was very much in contrast to the British government who at most used individual exiles as spokesmen or authors of their propaganda against Hitler.

Now even war aims were drawn up by people like Victor Schiff spurned by the Russian-sanctioned support of the German Communists. They had as their content nothing less than the "territorial integrity of the Reich" in the frontiers of 1933.

But that understandably remained a mere episode and all efforts towards unity also failed. Only under the direct pressure of the Red Army in the Soviet Zone of occupation did they have any success – however dubious.

After the War was over only a few members of the old party executive and other exile groups returned home to Germany. These included Willy Eichler, von Knebel, Erich Ollenhauer and Erwin Schäffer, to name the most famous.

The main force behind the reconstitution of the Social Democratic Party had not been in exile but had spent many years as a prisoner of the Nazis. This was Kurt Schumacher and he had other things in mind than unification with the Communists.

There is a certain touch of tragedy in this result of the Socialist emigration. But it need not weigh heavily on the SPD today and it must not be allowed to, especially as a frank, undogmatic politician like Willy Brandt has become party leader.

But people should not lose sight of it as it helps to relativise the unchanging regularity of Socialist calculations of the future which are still used in arguments today.

Politics needs dogma-free room for manoeuvre and that is why Werner Röder's book is so useful and its many, often forgotten details so interesting.

Ernst Wilhelm Grunlyar
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 11 December 1970)

Continued from page 4
decision proceedings are continued by the court submitting them.

The five heads of the supreme courts of justice are members of this chamber along with the heads of the chambers concerned, a judge from the chambers concerned, one from the chambers of the court of justice submitting a case and one from the chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice from whose decision the court submitting material wishes to depart. In special cases the number of members can be increased.

But the Joint Chamber is an important point of contact between the courts, enabling conformity of legal administration. This means that the very important "Law for the Preservation of Conformity in the Legal Administration of the Supreme Courts of the Federal Republic" is being carried out.

Dr Otto Reissmann
(WELT DER ARBEIT, 18 December 1970)

Federal Republic unable to defend itself, new study claims

It is easy to say that this country's Bundeswehr is an army for peace but unfortunately it is not so easy to understand. Some people find this absurd rather cynical as they believe that armaments and armies have always unleashed conflicts or at least helped them on their way.

Other people find the phrase "soldiers of peace" to be an unnecessary complication of the simple fact that armies have to fight and defend.

This second attitude admittedly avoids a more exact definition of the word defend. With the means of annihilation at our disposal defence can soon become self-destruction. The picture of war that so many people speak of is not all that clear.

One of the most violent discussions on the nature of war was provoked by the Ministry of the Interior in 1961 when it published its ideas on protecting the population.

The Federal Republic cannot prevent an enemy from conquering or destroying her but she can threaten the enemy within the framework of Nato that the costs of such a step would be incalculable.

The Federal Republic suggested to the Volkswagen Foundation that there should be an investigation into the consequences of various types of war would have on the Federal Republic.

In recent years we have placed most of our hopes on the logic of the systems of nuclear threat. But we were later made uneasy but critics who said that the positive stabilising factors of the balance of terror also had negative aspects, sociological and psychological results.

The Weizsäcker study is more cautious on this point. But it too points to the weak point of nuclear strategy – its credibility.

Horst Afeldt in particular drew the reader's attention to the critical area between the extreme conflicts – between an overall nuclear attack on Europe and a limited conflict with conventional methods.

Afeldt says that, on the one hand, the assumption of escalation leading to mutual destruction lessens the credibility of the threat because of the dimension of the catastrophe.

On the other hand, the assumption that there is little likelihood of escalation (and a fixing of the limits of escalation) undermines the threat and allows war to be considered once again as a serviceable means.

Afeldt says that this basic dilemma cannot be eliminated by combining conventional defence and the nuclear deterrent as envisaged in the case of the Nato strategy of flexible response.

With all due respect to its important function, mention must also be made of this strategy's precarious emergency solution character, especially as the further technical development of nuclear weapons – multiple warheads and missile defence systems, for example – acts as a further instability factor on the sensitive overkill balance.

Sphinx-like and pessimistic, Weizsäcker ventured a forecast for the future of this process: "The further technical development of the weapons offers at best the prospect that the present degree of security preventing a world war will be preserved, but it also contains a series of opportunities worsening it."

Christian Potyka
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 16 December 1970)

READING

Book clubs stress the entertainment idea in their fight for survival

Between 1967 and 1969 book clubs lost from 35 to 43 per cent of their market. The triumphant progress of the book clubs in the fifties has been checked and their dominant position in this country's literary world has been challenged.

The time of almost unlimited expansion is over. "The market has become sparser," said Manfred Fischer of the Bertelsmann concern when announcing the firm's cooperation with the Deutsche Buchgemeinschaft.

That was six months ago - the last step for the time being on the path of increasing monopolisation. Bertelsmann paid twenty million Marks for a fifty per cent share.

At present the programme and the organisation are still separate but it is likely that the Deutsche Buchgemeinschaft will be incorporated into the Bertelsmann Readers' Circle.

The situation of the book clubs is no longer as good as it was. The costs involved in recruiting just one member often total 100 Marks or more, exceeding the limits of profitability.

But the book clubs need new members as fluctuation is high and as many as fifteen per cent of members may leave in a twelve month period.

The present situation is that the membership total is stagnant, if not on the decrease, and that there is increasing monopolisation.

The reasons for this can only be guessed at. Looking at the market statistically, every member of the population must have been a member of a book club at least once, if not more times, in his life. The market is therefore exhausted.

Another reason could be that the programme of the book clubs is aimed at a diminishing section of the public. Perhaps readers' demands and interests have changed.

Book clubs seized upon the idea that people treated books as a fetish of learning. Shelves full of heavy tomes bound in leather and gold became a symbol of education and learnedness.

Every thought, every fact could be set down in print and bound into books. Knowledge became a possession that could confidently be carried home.

But as learning, once the domain of a privileged class, gradually grew into a consumer article, its exclusive character was lost, as was the whole concept of learning.

Signs of learning deteriorated into superficial status symbols, the goal of the petit bourgeois mentality that sought conformity and social ascent.

That was the age of the book clubs. Their petit bourgeois origins have not been completely overcome even today. The Büchergilde has done most to leave this image behind, the Deutsche Buchgemeinschaft the least.

Book clubs are making a mistake now if they rely on status symbols and educational prestige. As the social situation changed, the book lost nearly all its value as a status symbol. The flood of paperbacks was the first sign of this.

Books are today more than ever a means to an end which can be stimulation, entertainment or information. It stands alongside other media and can only assert itself by adapting to the needs of the reader.

In future the average reader will probably only gain something from reading if the amount of time and concentration is outweighed by pleasure.

The book has two powerful com-

petitors - the audio-visual media on the one hand and the illustrated magazines and cheap novels on the other.

If Hans Magnus Enzensberger is correct in his *Stepping Stone to a Theory of Media* (published in Kursbuch, 20 Marks), the book has already played out its role as a bearer of information and a means of entertainment.

Department stores are now placing more emphasis on selling books. Last year Kaufhof alone had a 23 million Mark turnover in this branch.

The future belongs to the audio-visual media. Compared with them the book has the advantage of not being bound to time or place.

Technical developments are on the point of eliminating the reliance of the audio-visual media on time and place. But this process will presumably take longer than the fans of the audio-visual media believe, especially as the question of price plays a decisive and as yet undecided role.

On the positive side, they like the way the books are sold, the cheaper prices and the easily accessible information on books that interest them.

They are at a loss when confronted by the jungle of the free literary market but the illustrated book club magazine turns the inapproachable world of literature into a cosy home.

Members of book clubs want first to quench their thirst for entertainment. Mere entertainment and diversion can be supplied more quickly and more cheaply by cheap novels and the mass media.

Already the reading of most of our contemporaries is restricted to these magazines and cheap novels that can be easily consumed and are readily available unlike media that are bound to time and place.

Books, like magazines, are not bound to a particular place but they do normally require greater attention and greater concentration.

A survey has shown that 32 per cent of this country's population - a figure totalling eighteen million people - did not read a book in 1967 and that 28 per cent of all households do not own a single book.

Book clubs know that the door to a bookshop is a psychological and social barrier to many potential buyers. Attempts by the book trade to popularise bookshops have never been completely successful as bookshops did not want to surrender their intellectual pretensions and always placed great value on preserving the differences between a bookshop and a supermarket.

Book clubs exploited this situation. The combined proportion of literary works totals seventy per cent while the comparable figure in the publishing houses is only fifteen per cent.

What does the book clubs offer their readers? Entertainment is dominant. The Deutsche Büchergemeinschaft has the largest proportion of entertainment with 51 per cent, followed by Bertelsmann with 46 per cent and the Büchergilde with 35 per cent. These figures are supplied by a consumer association (Warentest).

The combined proportion of literary works totals seventy per cent while the comparable figure in the publishing houses is only fifteen per cent.

What is entertainment literature? The Büchergilde describes it as "hard facts, mercilessly frank" or "passionate, deeply emotional and intimate novels" or as a "powerful cocktail for sagging laughter muscles."

Subtracting the 2.3 million members of Bertelsmann's book clubs abroad, that

leaves four million people in this country who are members of a book club.

The last survey on the book-purchasing habits of private households revealed that bookshops registered 36 per cent of total sales, book clubs 35 per cent and department stores thirteen per cent. One book in three is sold by a book club.

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But unfortunately the cocktail is watery. All the successful authors appear in book club lists with their bestsellers. Eric Malpass, J.M. Simeon, Anne G. Arthur Hailey and John Knittel are few of them.

There are also names that are famous though just as popular - Vic Holt, Marie-Louise Fischer or Angie Jordan with the ten-volume series, *Angie*.

Book clubs still deal in social novels, "his" and "hers" in bound in leather and embossed in gold.

Trivial literature still forms the basis of book clubs but it is a small percentage.

Book clubs often claim to cater exclusively for the wishes of their readers. This is true in as much as they are temporary loans.

One of these was bought by the Museum from the collection of Graf zu Erbach-Fürstenau and the other is a temporary loan.

Book clubs often claim to cater exclusively for the wishes of their readers. This is true in as much as they are temporary loans.

It is an illusion to believe that

reader is allowed to remain completely uninfluenced - the decision to buy mainly determined by reading the illustrated magazines issued by the book clubs.

Anyone reading one of these magazines will soon realise that they are not books but entertainment magazines which information does not always priority.

The books are not arranged in subject but according to emotional criteria. A table of contents only rarely gives information on a book and its author. They are usually no more than puffed up with words.

All book clubs have a programmatic policy. One example is the system recommended volumes. Members of book clubs promise to select and purchase a volume every quarter, otherwise they are sent what is described as the recommended volume.

This is the case with the popular works of non-fiction, contemporary prose and sociological and anthropological studies. What books do the book clubs offer their readers? Entertainment is dominant. The Deutsche Büchergemeinschaft has the largest proportion of entertainment with 51 per cent, followed by Bertelsmann with 46 per cent and the Büchergilde with 35 per cent. These figures are supplied by a consumer association (Warentest).

It is still not known how much the

book clubs sell the recommended volume. In Bertelsmann's case, 600,000 copies are sold. This is a figure that publishers dream of.

If thirty per cent of all members sell the recommended volume it means, in Bertelsmann's case, 600,000 copies are sold. This is a figure that publishers dream of.

It can be assumed that the book clubs recommend volumes readers are the better the programme of a book club is - readers have been able to make their own choice. Büchergilde offers 600 book and Büchergilde with 35 per cent. These figures are supplied by a consumer association (Warentest).

The city of Nuremberg to mark the 500th anniversary of the birth of Albrecht Dürer, began recently with a performance of Arnold Schoenberg's *Moses and Aaron*, speeches by the Federal Chancellor, Willy Brandt and an address by Dr. Alfons Maria von der Bavarian government.

By granting a special financial allocation for this occasion of approximately 30 million Marks the city fathers of Nuremberg planned to give the city a new image for next year.

"The city of the Reich Party congresses" is to become a city of pilgrimage for admirers of Dürer from all over the world. An advertising agent in Munich is being given one million Marks to beat the drum for Nuremberg on this occasion. Albrecht Dürer is having the cobwebs blown away from his image, he is being painted as a hippy and his Eve with the apple, painted in 1507, is described by the public relations team as "quite a sexy piece".

The city famous for gingerbread, its own sausages, rallies and 1 FC Nuremberg football club is having a new dimension added to it. This is the city that Martin Luther once described as the eyes and ears of Germany. Even today Nuremberg welcomes artists and writers but is prepared to be critical.

There is still a sense of the flair of the medieval, imperial citadel and the folkloric of Hans Sachs.

The temperament of Nuremberg is that of a progressive city in the heart of Europe that is conducting a critical dialogue with Dürer.

Scenic designer Josef Svoboda constructed the multi-media show *Norimberga* at the imperial fortress for 1,750,000 Marks. It includes nine portable cinema screens on which ten projectors will show the story of Nuremberg. The city's press

is to be mobilised for solemn homages to Dürer. John

Hans Bertram Bock

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 11 December 1970)

THE ARTS Old Italian paintings at Stuttgart



for November/December 1970. She also explains which miniatures were influenced by these tableaux. But apart from that their enigma remains unsolved.

Perspective is used to make a house a city a city but not in order to create depth.

The first wood painting has a central group with a judge ruling over all the world, similar to the fresco that I have already mentioned.

There is nothing of this kind on the second of the two paintings on wood at the Stuttgart gallery.

They are much smaller than ours would be imagined from photographs, but their monumental effect has no connection at all with Giotto and Simone Martini who both produced works at that time along the lines of Lorenzetti.

These are much smaller than ours would be imagined from photographs, but their monumental effect has no connection at all with Giotto and Simone Martini who both produced works at that time along the lines of Lorenzetti.

On both of these two paintings on wood the individual figures are made to stand out in an aura of light which is produced by leaving the chalky background.

Everywhere in these two works where the vision surpasses all imagination the quality of the unknown painter comes out at its strongest.

Whether these paintings on wood were executed on a conventional church commission or whether they were privately commissioned is something that remains

The Apocalypses done on wood in Naples in the fourteenth century, art experts believe

(Photo: Staatsgalerie Stuttgart)

in doubt, particularly with regard to their unusual format.

It is also unknown whether there were ever comparable works in Naples. So much of the artistic production of that time has not stood the test of time and has been destroyed.

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EDUCATION

Proposals to set up a Federal University Conference to replace Rectors Conference

The Federal Republic Rectors Conference (WRK) recently held consultations with all academic institutions and university associations in this country.

The rectors fear, justifiably, that they may lose their position as university representatives and become spokesmen for university teaching staff — a position they have already reached in fact, though it is against their wishes.

They see their salvation in changing the WRK into a Federal University Conference representing the whole of further education and giving equal priority to the interests of the various disciplines and the political aims of their members.

This new University Conference should act as a representative of all spheres of further education to the central government and the Federal states and, in a plan drawn up by Professor Malhofer, carry out the following functions:

- Planning further education, including university building;

- Setting up and approving new universities and colleges of further education;

- Controlling the process to end admission restrictions now imposed in some subjects (this however also includes organising numerus clausus while it still exists);

- Maintaining international relations between universities in this country and abroad;

- Coordinating educational and administrative work.

It has been reported that Hans Leuskink, the Minister of Education and Science, reacted to these plans with an approved smile. Proposals for a supra-

regional administration has already been rejected in Baden-Württemberg.

There is also opposition in the universities themselves. The Medical Faculty Congress can hardly be expected to sever its connections with the pharmaceutical industry, the Federal Medical Chamber and the Marburg League and join the Federal University Conference as a specialist committee.

On the other hand the faculty congresses of the arts, technical and scientific subjects have already given their approval.

The decisive factor is whether the colleges of further education and vocational colleges that were previously neither organised in the WRK nor integrated in a comprehensive university — the Schools of engineering, schools of economics, the (Protestant) church universities and the (Catholic) philosophical and theological faculties — would be prepared to give up their own associations.

Only then could a Federal University Conference speak for the whole sector of further education and undermine the divide and rule principle practised successfully up to now by the educational authorities.

The first agreement in this field was made in the first week of December. At a closed session the representatives of all types of institutions giving further education expressed their basic readiness to take a joint initiative in this matter.

Their unanimous rejection of some sections of the general University Law made it possible to pass a unanimous resolution. Practical questions such as the functions, organisation and legal form of

the Federal University Conference were left open.

The Federal Conference of Assistant Lecturers and the VDS students' union have approved this resolution. But they have pointed out that representatives of all universities and colleges of further education can oppose the intentions of the founders.

The existence of such an organisation in no way guarantees self-determination for the universities or a simplification of the processes of planning or decision-making.

If it does not express its political interests in a democratic reform and establish a system of educational priorities when it is founded, the Federal University Conference will not be a body independent of state administration but an instrument to integrate the universities and colleges of further education into the State apparatus.

It will only prove significant if the establishment of norms for the scientific structure and organisation is not made merely a function for the future.

The statute founding the Conference must contain a number of firm political principles for a democratic system of further education.

Of course this project can only succeed if the Federal University Conference is able to finance its planning and administration.

The WRK gets half its finances from the universities' membership fees that are in part directly transferred by the Federal states and can therefore always be stopped.

The other half of its budget comes from donations by the Stifterverband and the Fritz Thyssen Foundation, among others. Money problems are discussed at nearly every plenary session of the body.

At present the Volkswagen Foundation is the only body powerful enough to supply the initial finance. But in the long term, a Federal University Conference could never carry out its functions without a promise of funds from the budgets of the Federal states and the central government in Bonn.

This shows the dilemma of the situation. No money will be forthcoming from those people who wish to thwart an organisation covering all universities and colleges of further education, and who obviously do not want their planning data and organisational proposals to be competently analysed and answered.

Volker Gerhardt
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 December 1970)

Pay as you learn

Schools must cater for foreign children in this country

Children of foreign workers employed in the Federal Republic must have the same educational opportunities as local children, Herr Bargmann, the chairman of the educational committee of North Rhine-Westphalia's Provincial Assembly, recently announced.

To achieve this end, he added, the governing compulsory schooling must be changed and those strictly adhered to, children should be helped with their homework, thousands of foreign teachers must be employed and bilingual teaching must be provided.

Bargmann stated, "Recent findings show that bilingual teaching is absolutely necessary as more and more foreign workers do not want to return home or prefer to settle in this country."

"We must therefore adjust the educational system to the fact that our workers will first of all become guest citizens and then fellow-citizens."

Figures supplied by the Ministry of Education in North Rhine-Westphalia show that 2.2 per cent of elementary school children are foreign. The figure for intermediate schools are 1.4 per cent for *Realschulen* 0.5 and for high schools 0.6 per cent. The 1.85 million foreign workers in this country have now to be followed by about 1.2 million dependents. 300,000 of these are children who attend a school. Bargmann estimated about 150,000 children of foreign workers do not get any schooling.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 9 December 1970)

ASTRONOMY

Jupiter is hotter than supposed

Research into the planet Jupiter has now lost its puzzle-game character. Theoretical considerations, measurements with radio telescopes and spectrometers and experiments with artificial atmospheres have enabled scientists to gain some idea of the structure of this giant planet. Details are still not all that clear however,

Two questions dominating discussions in recent years have now been settled. The temperatures at the upper and the inner layers of the planet's atmosphere are far higher than once thought.

The chemical composition of the atmosphere has also been determined. There is also further information now on the composition of the nucleus of the planet.

Physicists from the universities of Bochum and Brunswick are mainly responsible for the new picture gained of Jupiter.

Scientists believe that Jupiter was formed from a gaseous cloud which had, at the beginning of its development, the same chemical components as the sun.

Hydrogen, helium, carbon, nitrogen and oxygen must have been found quite frequently all over the planet. This led to the formation of methane and ammonia.

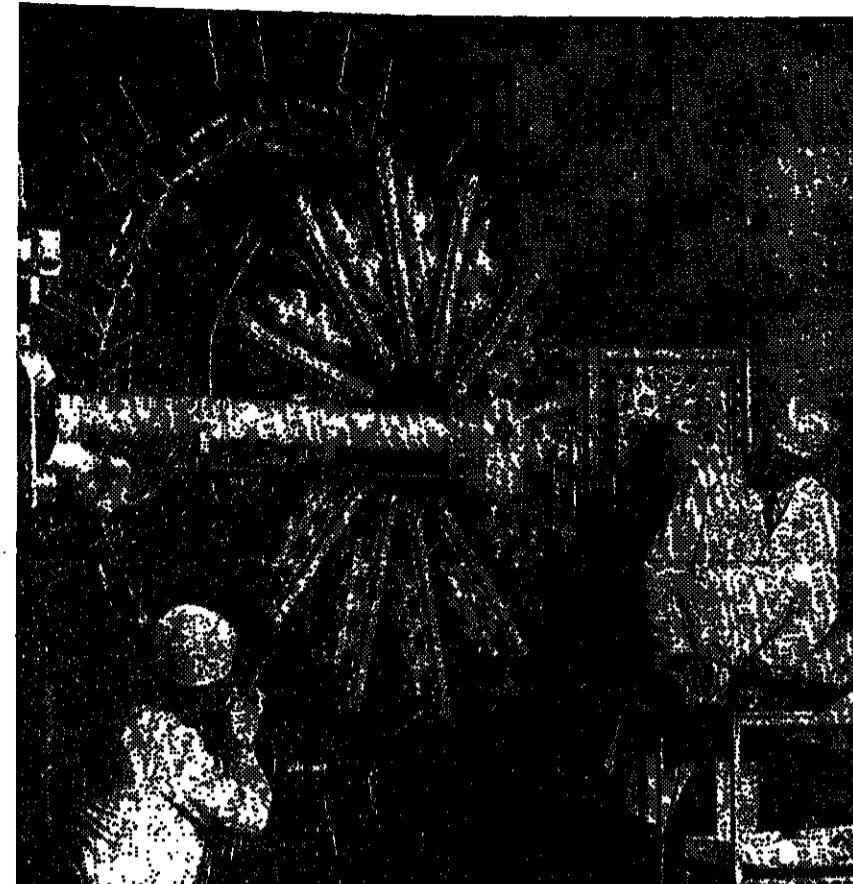
Dr Neubauer sees a close connection between the turbulence of Jupiter's atmosphere and the flow of energy from the interior of the planet.

At the centre of the planet there is probably a pressure amounting to more than a million atmospheres. Under these conditions hydrogen would have a metallic character.

Eighty per cent of the centre of the planet should consist of hydrogen. Helium totals eighteen per cent while heavy elements make up the remaining two per cent.

Progress has also been made in research into the red patch, 25,000 miles long and 6,250 miles wide. Experiments with a simulated Jupiter atmosphere of hydrogen, methane and ammonia in a pressure chamber at NASA's Ames Research Center in California have shown that it could be organic pigment.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 December 1970)



New communications satellite

This new communications satellite, named 'Transponder', is the third in a series of satellites this country has developed. It is capable of transmitting simultaneously either 6,000 telephone calls or twelve TV channels. It was recently shipped to America for launching.

(Photo: AEG-Telefunken)

are solid. Islands could exist in an ocean of hydrogen.

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Oswald Röhrig estimates that the surface temperature of Jupiter is about thirty degrees centigrade in summer. American astrophysicists go even higher — they believe that surface temperatures on the planet must be around 130 degrees centigrade.

The biggest enigma for astrophysicists is still the structure of the planet's surface. While Bernd Hente of Brunswick supports the view that the surface is liquid his colleagues Röhrig and Neubauer do not wish to commit themselves.

But it does seem certain to all of them that the surface consists mainly of hydrogen. Röhrig suggests that parts of the surface may be liquid while other parts

The Max Planck Society's Institute for Plasma Physics in the Munich suburb of Garching celebrated its tenth anniversary some weeks ago. The importance of this research department can be measured from the list of guests attending the birthday ceremony.

Among the guests were Professor Butenandt, the president of the Max Planck Society, Professor Spinelli, the commissioner of the European Communities, and Professor Lüst, the president of this country's Arts and Science Council.

The aim of the research at Garching for the past ten years has been to produce temperatures of over 100 million degrees centigrade. Importance is paid to keeping this temperature stable.

Artificially produced solar temperatures should one day make it possible to fuse light atomic nuclei in what is called a fusion reactor.

This would be a new source of energy which would for the first time have unlimited raw materials at its disposal — deuterium (heavy hydrogen) from sea water and natural lithium.

Unlike power stations today there would be no pollution of the environment and unlike nuclear reactors no radioactive waste.

Moreover this source of energy is considerably safer than the quick breeder that is now being industrially developed.

But the main advantage — and this is decisive for the further development of

Observatory to set up in disused p.

The first joint geoscientific observatory in the Federal Republic will be set up in disused workings at the Anton pit near Schiltach in the Black Forest.

The function of the observatory will be to record with precision instruments movements of the Earth's crust caused by earthquakes, heavy seas and the attraction of the sun and moon.

The Volkswagen Foundation has donated 550,000 Marks to convert the pit and set up a laboratory and measuring station in Schiltach.

The observatory is being set up by the geophysics departments of the universities of Karlsruhe and Stuttgart and the geodetic department in Karlsruhe.

The new observatory will arrange interdisciplinary work to increase the amount of information gained by international research on the Earth's crust and upper mantle down to a depth of one thousand kilometres.

Recent international investigations showed that the Earth has a very inhomogeneous structure down to a depth of at least 700 kilometres.

The differences in the structure of the upper levels of the Earth are closely linked with the processes now to be researched and may be the cause of tectonic movements such as the formation of mountain ranges or the shifting of continents. (DIE WELT, 8 December 1970)

Nuclear-powered ships symposium in Hamburg

An international symposium on nuclear-powered merchant ships is to be held in Hamburg from 10 to 15 May 1971. The Association for the Use of Nuclear Energy in Shipbuilding and Navigation announced in Hamburg that the programme would deal with the technical, legal and economic problems of ships fitted with reactors.

According to the Association, the many years of service logged by the Russian icebreaker *Lenni* the American merchant ship *Savannah* and this country's *Otto Hahn* have led to important findings and shown the technical reliability of ships of this type.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 11 December 1970)

Munich researchers construct an artificial sun

civilisation — is that this source will be able to cater for any imaginable increase in the demand for energy like no other system, not even the fission reactor. At present the world demand for energy is doubling every year.

As the stocks of traditional fuel are exploited at low prices are coming to an end, the fuel breeding fusion system of an 'artificial sun' with a growing breeding rate must be ready by 1985 and probably will be, it was announced at the Garching ceremony.

The research done at Garching is now recognised throughout the world as pioneer work in this field. The idea of providing the high temperatures necessary in a cloud of gas controlled by surrounding magnetic fields has been adopted internationally.

The highest temperature recorded up to now — sixty million degrees centigrade — was produced by 'Isar I' in 1967 by magnetic compression.

Now experiments are being conducted on the combination of various processes. Researchers hope to achieve something that has not completely succeeded in the ring-shaped magnetic fields previously investigated.

Tokamak is a Russian word and means electricity near the maximum. Atomic physicists in Moscow recently succeeded in reaching a higher temperature, density and plasma life with this induction process than was possible in the ring-shaped magnetic fields previously investigated.

Karl Stankiewitz, (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 12 December 1970)

Discover the best Germany

Happy holidays in Germany

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Deutsche Zeitung für Fremdenverkehr
Dr Frankfort, P. M., Hauptgeschäftsführer
Happy holidays in Germany. Please send me your free colour brochure with mine!

for planning my visit.

Address:

Block letters, please

Date:

Handelsblatt, 9 December 1970

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS**Unions and employers both agree - now is the time to boost the economy**

With a unity that is rare, both the trade unions and employers are making a demand with regard to economic policies. They are urging the government and the Bundesbank to call a halt to the restrictive measures or relax them slightly so that the industrial sectors can get going again.

As far as those industrial firms with large debts are concerned this is understandable. They want to achieve the aim of their speculation, that is to say to get themselves out of debt in the face of rising prices.

An entirely different course might be expected from a mail order firm, however, since it is bound to stick to the prices published in its catalogue, and the increased prices asked by those firms from which it buys have to be absorbed in its profit margin.

For this reason it is good for thought that Josef Neckermann, of the giant Neckermann mail order house, recently expressed his sympathy for Professor Claus Köhler of Hanover who, as a member of the committee of experts on economic affairs, had to beg to differ with his colleagues and came out in favour of something which, to avoid the expression aggravation of inflation, he called "an expansionist finance policy."

Industrialists and unions have united forces on this score, but it is at the cost of the consumer that they have done so. Savers would also suffer if they had their way. It seems that fears of a recession are stronger than fears of further drastic increases in costs and prices.

The boom was a wonderful thing, but even more weird and wonderful was the assumption that the medicine-man Professor Karl Schiller could breathe the breath of eternal life on the boom.

Since last summer those who are active on the economic scene have been sensing what the theoreticians, the committee of economic experts, has recently confirmed:

The economy has passed the peak and the descent into the valley has begun.

Halfway down the mountain there is a little station called "normalisation". Everyone wants to get off there and stop the train there for good, but unfortunately it looks as if the economic train is going to go careering past the station.

It is for this reason that the economy has got to start on the upward climb and price increases just have to be left to their own devices. Anyway, how is the burden of debt to be borne if increased costs and prices are checked?

With these factors in mind people were prepared to applaud the Bundesbank's more warmly for its second lowering of Bank Rate in recent weeks than they were for the first.

A factor that has been virtually overlooked is that, although we wish we were mistaken, we feel sure that the Americans started their economic train running back up the mountain some time ago.

The apparatus of our credit system has become more fluid because those who need credit have not been making so much use of the system. They have been able to do without supplies of credit from sources in this country since they now have a supply source abroad thanks to the turnaround in America's credit policies.

The relieving of the burden from banks in the Federal Republic has gone so far that in October 1970 for the first time in a long while one thousand million odd Marks were exported. This exporting largely took the form of non-renewal of European credits.

This was designed to stop American banks paying back European currencies too quickly. At the end of the year repayments tend to fall due and we see the "window-dressing" of bank balances.

As a result of this the banks of issue found themselves put under some considerable pressure, having to accept the dollars that came from the repayment of credits.

Good timing required to ward off a recession

In past years are unsatisfactory since data and conditions are never completely the same and even if they were it would be impossible to read the economic future from them with 100% accuracy since the way the faceless millions who make the economy tick are going to act can never be forecast with certainty.

Judging by past experience creeping inflation can be made tolerable by considerable increases in wages and salaries. Unemployment is balanced to a certain extent by the consolation that is given by fairly stable prices. Will this past experience turn sour on us this time?

Before we make ourselves miserable with gloomy predictions of the shape of things to come let us at least take a little time and trouble to look at the situation more closely.

An unemployment quota of 0.6 per cent is hardly disastrous. Many countries would be pleased if their unemployed figure were this low and some would even consider 0.6 per cent overemployment!

The 19,000 workers at present on short time are rather a sign that some companies overestimated their turnover potential than an indication that we are likely to be suffering from mass unemployment before long. But this is how it usually begins.

Comparisons with the situation when the economic cycle had reached this stage

are not to be welcomed. There is, however, a danger that the level of investment will be cut back too far.

If this is compared with the present day it must be stated that anyone who expected prices to start showing signs of coming back to earth now would be asking for a miracle. The rate of price increases will only slow down when the man in the street thinks twice, or preferably thrice, before spending his cash.

It should be noted that the absolute low of 1967 brought with it a much more stable situation with regard to prices.

If this is compared with the present day it must be stated that anyone who expected prices to start showing signs of coming back to earth now would be asking for a miracle. The rate of price increases will only slow down when the man in the street thinks twice, or preferably thrice, before spending his cash.

Relief is in sight. By the end of January degressive depreciation, the method of claimed tax relief on capital investment which was suspended temporarily, will be

The effect of this movement of capital is the same as if the Bundesbank had released nine thousand million Marks in minimum required reserves. This sum is more than one third of overall minimum required bank reserves (24 thousand million Marks).

The hidden liquidity of the Fed-

Republic credit market is so suscep-

tive to unforeseen circumstances that com-

pulsory minimum reserves are required

to maintain solvency intact.

A policy of making the domestic credit market tempting for the borrower at end of each financial year is possible; it would mean more liberal regulations minimum required reserves and a further lowering of Bank Rate to give it a initial impulse.

There is a risk that the finances released would not flow abroad; it would be an inflationary canker here the level of reserves was lowered.

It is understandable that the Bundesbank is still keen to avoid this risk and is not known what effect transactions January will have, but by the end of month the risk should be calculable.

The expression "durchstarten" (which means giving the industrial economy a boost in the middle of a deflationary phase) is in itself illusory. The Americans have some experiences of this and are for the most part disappointing.

After eight months the sum total is to be stagflation, the ultimate one. The depreciation rate of the dollar remained above the five-per-cent level. The number of unemployed has exceeded the highest level since the figure for 1938. The value of the dollar abroad is being maintained by the influence of power of Washington.

Nevertheless the stock market is showing an encouraging upward trend and further major bankruptcies have been avoided. This would seem, is of importance to vested interest groups in the Federal Republic.

Walter Wannermaier
(CHRIST UND WELT, 11 December 1970)

The announcement of the new measure alone was sufficient to produce a moderate effect on the market. Suddenly it looks as if there was going to be a loss sustained on the incoming dollars.

The sudden demand for dollars to back short-term European credits does not imply that the credit market in the country has lost some of its resources liquid cash. Furthermore it highlights great amount of cash reserves that are required at short notice as soon as the put among the pigeons by a move of the part of the Americans.

The hidden liquidity of the Fed- Republic credit market is so susceptible to unforeseen circumstances that compulsory minimum reserves are required

to maintain solvency intact.

Reinhart Kühn, a lecturer at the Institute for Political Science of Münster University. The following is an extract from his book.

Rowohlt will be publishing next February a paperback entitled 'Former Bürgerlicher Herrschaft - Liberalismus und Faschismus' (Types of bourgeois domination - liberal and fascist) by Reinhard Kühn, a lecturer at the Institute for Political Science of Münster University. The following is an extract from his book.

Apart from this, however, the mechanism of the economy was to be switched to free competition. Measures such as minimum wages, maximum prices and the like were damaging and superfluous.

On the surface the new liberalism seemed to be operating on two fronts. First of all it was rejecting all kinds of socialism outright. There was to be no communal property and no State planning. On the other hand it was attacking the tendency towards monopolies and all the dangers they involve.

To its own comprehension it was offering a third way, a happy medium between socialism and capitalism, the "social free market economy".

This was supposed to avoid the disadvantages of both the other extremes. Wilhelm Röpke ascribed to it "not a conservative character, but a thoroughly revolutionary nature."

Later developments in the Federal Republic have shown drastically that despite the scientific and political astuteness that is shown in these ideas several factors make them superfluous.

Firstly there is no question of a conquest of capitalism, nor of a build-up of capital in the hands of the working classes.

Secondly the capital in companies holding a monopoly or at least a strong position on the market has managed to achieve the power it held of old.

Thirdly economic concentration has reached a pitch that has never been experienced before in the history of production methods and profits.

Fourthly the division of wealth and the differences in incomes have become more unfair than ever, and fifthly timid advances towards control of economic power have remained totally insignificant politically speaking as the saga of monopolies legislation has shown so clearly.

From this aspect it is clear to see that the significance of this neo-liberalism lies in the sphere of methods of justification and veiling. However, it is difficult to say just what is being justified and what is being veiled.

But the Bundesbank has shown a旺盛 enthusiasm for the idea of relaxing credit restrictions.

This applies particularly to the western part of Germany but also to some extent to the other countries of the western capitalist world.

Economics theoreticians such as Bucken, Röpke and Müller-Bräck propagated a form of economic liberalism that had only been slightly changed and Economic Affairs Minister of the day Ludwig Erhard voiced a claim that the "free market economy" should be turned into a political reality.

If these ideas, ideologies and theories are tested against the background of the real political situation the renaissance of economic liberalism becomes easy to understand.

This new form of liberalism, like the old, taught that free competition and private enterprise were the soundest guarantees for the prosperity of all.

The difference between this modern liberalism and the old style liberalism was that it granted that certain cases for intervention by the State were unavoidable. It was the duty of the State above all to assure that the right preconditions for free competition were guaranteed and the power of monopolies was limited so that the giant companies could never get into a position where they alone controlled the market.

Is it that the employers' associations do not from the organisational and financial point of view have enough in hand to be able to afford a strike? Is it that they lack the teeth to fight an industrial war, or are there other reasons for their surprising reaction to the wage grab?

The example of the metalworker's employers' associations in the north of Baden and the north of Württemberg shows that on the employers' side as well as on the trade unions' side there are organisations that have the financial means and the unity to take strikes in

weapon in the ideological battle.

Thus behind the veil of mist a neo-liberal ideology created and was backed up to the hilt by the employers' associations it was possible to complete the re-establishment of the capitalist position of power untrammeled.

Those who depended on their wage-packet for their survival were persuaded that the "social free market economy" would guarantee prosperity for all, the heads of small and medium-sized concerns were won over by the argument that monopolies would be broken and the larger concerns used the neo-liberal pattern to help them break free from the chains of the allied occupying powers immediately after the War. Later the neo-liberal argument was also useful for them, since it helped them check the might of the unions which were denounced as being too powerful, too centralised and therefore a danger for liberty.

The fact that these policies were successful depended largely on the keenness of the United States to shut out the influence of the Soviet Union as far as possible. America gave its wholehearted backing to the restoration of capitalism.

Neo-liberalism was thrown out of the window as soon as monopolies had been restored and capitalism was back in force. Finally the period of reconstruction came to an end and the recession of 1966-1967 made it clear that the economy could not survive in the Federal Republic, too, unless there was some State control. The economic policies of the neo-liberal Ludwig Erhard had had their day.

They were replaced by the Keynesian course embodied by Professor Karl Schiller. There was thus no longer any danger that had been nurtured for so many years. But it would have to distance itself completely from fascism, which had been totally discredited, and the militarism that went hand in glove with it. This militarism was also supported by economic directives.

Neo-liberalism met both these needs. The first was met by its doctrine stating that capitalism could be overcome and social justice could be achieved without touching private ownership and freedom of decisions on production methods.

The second need was met by the denunciation of all forms of State control of economic planning as methods of coercion that violated liberty. Under the heading of *Zentralverwaltungswirtschaft* (centralised administration of the economy) was contained the socialist ideal of a planned economy and the fascistic military economy.

Since this and a *freie Verkehrswirtschaft* (free economy) were considered to be identical in form, the free market economy could be looked upon as a liberal alternative to both and at the same time could be regarded as anti-socialist, anti-fascist and anti-capitalist.

This appearance, which went solely on matters of form and concentrated entirely on means of organisation took no account of the crux of the matter, the division of property and wealth. This was at the basis of the theory of totalitarianism, which, during the Cold War, was used as a particularly powerful

Defamation of the ideas of planning and economic directives from the government as a danger to freedom and prosperity and at base Bolshevik tactics, which had been the attitude of the politically-minded public until the beginning of the sixties, could now be given up. Not only were State-directed fiscal measures, but also expansion of larger economic units at the expense of smaller ones, now said to be sensible and necessary.

Of the neo-liberal ideas there were just one or two relics hidden away in various university departments and in party propaganda.

The political relevance of neo-liberal ideas has ceased to exist.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 December 1970)

in the metal industries, ten per cent, was exceeded by 2.2 per cent.

When employers in the metalworking industries are asked at their Stuttgart headquarters why they finally accepted wage increases which were considered "intolerable" right from the very start the answer is: We wanted to avoid a labour dispute in this late phase and if we had stuck out even at the expense of a short strike we would probably have been worse off, and not in a better position.

As far as employers are concerned industrial campaigns seem for the most part to have lost their value as a corrective measure.

What is the reaction of the trade unions to this new attitude? For them a strike is, as always, a valuable instrument for applying their will and seeing that their intentions are heeded. But on the workers' part as well there are always some points to be considered coolly at the eleventh hour.

The chairman of the metalworkers' trade union, Otto Brenner, said in an interview published in *Welt der Arbeit* that the general association of employers

Continued on page 13.

REVIEW**Postwar neo-liberal economic ideology has outlived its usefulness**

weapon in the ideological battle.

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AUTOMOBILES

Electronic braking device developed by Daimler-Benz

Stuttgarter Zeitung

Tricky situations that develop when a driver brakes incorrectly or at the wrong moment will soon be a thing of the past. Daimler-Benz and Teldix have unveiled the first fully developed electronic anti-locking system for all four wheels. It will be available in standard models from next autumn.

Dr Hans Scherenberg, technical director of Daimler-Benz, who have been responsible for roughly half the research and development work on the new system, noted that his firm is prepared, in the interest of road safety, to put the system at the disposal of all motor manufacturers.

Two test vehicles drive at high speed into a bend. Both drivers slam the anchors on but only one car reacts as it might reasonably be expected to and skids straight on and through what would normally be a crash barrier, ditch or wall on the other side of the road.

Had this happened on a normal road a serious accident could hardly have failed to occur. The second car stays on course and grinds to a halt without either skidding or the driver having to steer like a madman.

After this impressive demonstration of the anti-lock system in action, not to mention a series of measured laps that proved that not even the most experienced test driver can outwit the electronics in braking, the writer was himself allowed to try out this amazing device in all manner of conditions.

No matter what braking error is made

the car is not taken out of its stride. Braking during cornering is as unproblematic as slamming the anchors on a slippery or variable surface — all occasions that as a rule lead to accidents.

In the process the test vehicle comes to a halt in the shortest distance possible in the circumstances. At the wheel of a car fitted with the anti-lock device even a beginner is more than a match for the most experienced rally driver when it comes to braking in a tricky situation.

A number of measurements taken on the Mercedes proving ground bear this out. On a wet cement road surface a car travelling at 130 kilometres an hour (a little over eighty mph) was emergency-braked. The wheels locked and the car skidded to an uncontrollable halt in 139 metres (152 yards).

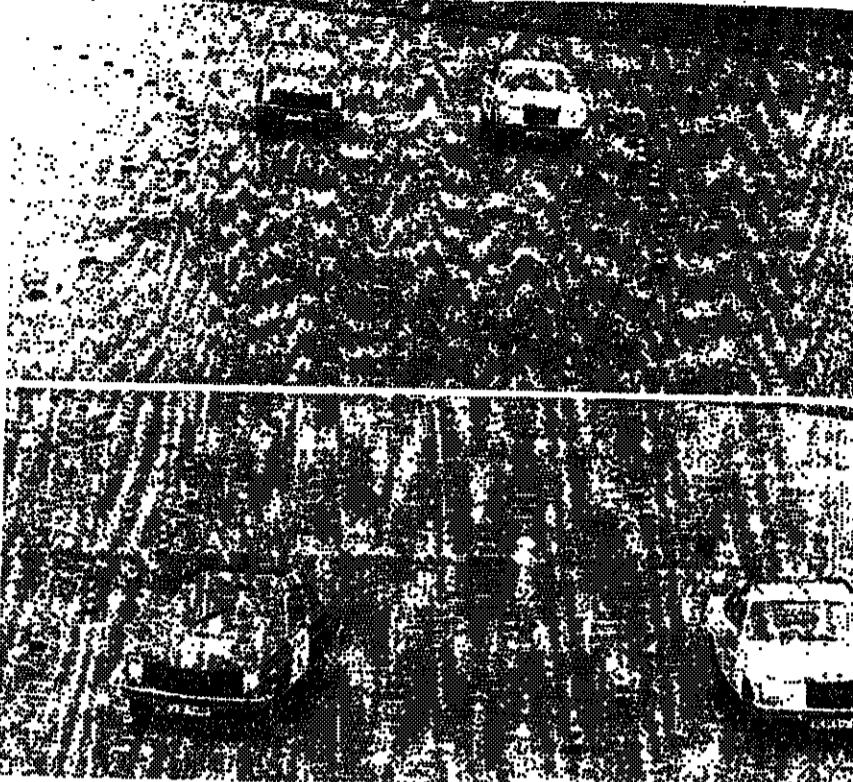
An experienced driver proved unable to shorten the braking-distance but managed to retain a degree of control over the vehicle by relaxing foot pressure on the brake at very short intervals.

Using the electronic device the braking-distance was exactly 96.1 metres (105 yards) and the driver had full control over the steering all the time.

A normal car would have crashed into an obstacle, the anti-lock test vehicle would have just pulled up in time to avoid at a speed of seventy kilometres an hour (forty mph) and the driver and passengers would have gone to a certain death.

The idea of automatic brake regulation is nothing new; which is hardly surprising in view of the risks braking can involve. Daimler-Benz started work on the idea ten years ago. Cooperation with Teldix (Telefunken and Bendix) began in 1966.

Other electronics firms in Europe and



the United States are also engaged in work of a similar kind, but more straightforward solutions involving, say, regulation of the rear axle seem not to work in practice.

The anti-lock system, unveiled at Daimler-Benz's Untertürkheim, Stuttgart, headquarters, uses sensors on all four wheels.

If a wheel starts to lock the sensor registers the fall in speed of wheel rotation and conveys the information to an electronic mechanism that, after taking further data into account, works the brake fluid pressure valve in such a way that pressure is reduced accordingly.

The wheel turns faster, the sensor indicates that more brake pressure could be applied and the whole procedure goes on separately for all four wheels: each wheel is subjected to the exact amount of brake pressure to combine maximum braking and maximum road-holding.

Stills from a film taken of Mercedes, one fitted with the electronic braking device, coming to a standstill on a bend. The test vehicle, with a white patch on the door, held its position on the road.

(Photos: Daimler-Benz)

When the anti-lock device starts to operate the car and brake pedal start to shudder slightly. Since the device springs into action when there is a danger of the wheels locking (on a dry road only when the anchors are slammed full on) this can hardly be rated as a disadvantage.

During normal, gentle braking manoeuvres of the kind motorists will generally prefer unless it is really a matter of life or death the electronic device does not function and the car comes to a standstill as the driver can normally manage.

When the need arises, though, the brake can be regulated up to fifteen times a second and respond within thousandths of a second. Should the mechanism be defective in any way the brakes still work as they normally would.

The price is still horrific, however. For the time being, until, that is, long runs are manufactured and other manufacturers adopt the system, anti-lock will cost 1,500 Marks in a new car specially equipped for it and a good deal more to incorporate in an old vehicle.

What is more, anti-lock will not be fully effective as a safety factor until almost all vehicles on the road are fitted with it.

Anti-bloc can also be fitted to lorries and buses, but has yet to be perfected. It test runs by two buses at the proving ground the anti-lock device worked well in combination with hydraulic brakes but the bus with air brakes shook badly when it started to function.

Buses and lorries present a particular problem because there is such a difference between their laden and unloaded weights. But work is being carried on at high speed since the gain in safety is especially important when a bus is full of passengers.

A measured trial gives some indication of the progress that has already been made. A bus that carried out an emergency braking manoeuvre at a speed of 76 metres. Fitted with anti-bloc it pulled up in 43 metres.

Had the first bus crashed into an obstacle the second had just managed to avoid it would have done so at a speed of 52.8 kilometres an hour, or a little over thirty miles per hour.

Good vision, when all is said and done, is indispensable. Eberhard Seifert (Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 December 1970)

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 December 1970)

(DIE WELT, 11 December 1970)

Motorists over 45 should be obliged to wear bifocals

Traffic is growing increasingly dense, cars more and more powerful. Almost all last autumn's newcomers were a few horse power up on their predecessors, TS, TI, and GTs are extremely popular.

It is hardly surprising either. The more powerful a car is the faster and safer it can overtake a lorry on an autobahn gradient. There can be no doubt that this is a gain.

But it is also with one proviso to which no one can object. Greater power, speed and acceleration are only an advantage when the driver can see far ahead and clearly and reliably assess the traffic situation.

In other words, a driver must be able to see well in order to react promptly. This article, then, is a plea for motorists to show enough responsibility to wear glasses if they need them.

When taking your driving test you must prove that your sight is unimpaired. If you fail to pass the sight test you must wear spectacles.

This applies equally to people whose vision has so far been good and to those who have suffered from short or long sight. Everyone should then consider investing in bifocals, and not just for driving.

The optical glass now used for bifocals is welded together by a complicated melting process that makes it virtually impossible to see where the one section of lens ends and the other begins.

This means that the arrangement of the

upper section for distance and the lower section for close-up vision is so tuned to the requirements of the human eye that after a short period of adjustment it can range from close-up to long shot without difficulty.

Motorists should, as a matter of principle, wear non-reflection glasses, especially in twilight and the dark when reflection can be particularly treacherous and specially treated lenses also increase the contrast.

The wafer-thin coating, about a tenth of a millimetre, that is steamed on to the inside and outside surfaces of the lens in a powerful vacuum is completely impervious to streaks and scratches. What is more, lenses so treated have the advantage that wearers hardly notice the glass between their eyes and what they see.

Bifocals, carefully adjusted to the individual's sight at any given time, are of course a little more expensive than normal glasses but they are definitely on the way in and every older driver should wear them.

There are no exact statistics but it is estimated that 45 per cent of the population ought to wear glasses. There can be no doubt that the responsible road-user ought to have his sight tested at least every other year.

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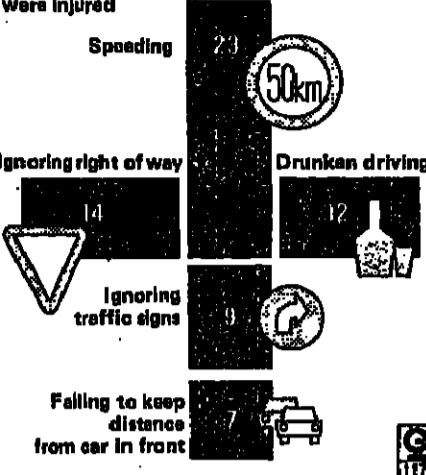
(DIE WELT, 11 December 1970)

MOTORING

Used with caution spikes can increase safety on winter roads

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

THE FIVE DEADLY SINS OF D.
The causes of accidents during 1969 in percentages of those accidents in which people were injured



Traffic fines do not deter traffic offenders

The considerable increase in the number of traffic accidents caused by drunken drivers makes a rethink necessary. In 1969 roughly one fatal accident in four on the roads was due to driving under the influence."

This quotation from the recently published Federal government report on transport makes it clear how urgent the need to do something about drinking and driving is.

At a conference on the subject held by the Federal Republic Road Safety Council fourteen doctors and lawyers drew up a ten-point programme that bears witness to careful consideration of all aspects involved.

They decided in favour of introducing eighty milligrams as the level at which a driver is considered to be driving under the influence of drink because they felt it was a level at which people were still at liberty to drink a glass or two but for the most part remain well able to handle a motor vehicle.

Motorists who drive with a higher level of alcohol in the blood ought, the panel unanimously agreed, to be subject to severe punishment.

At the same time the experts well realised that stiffer penalties are not enough. What was needed, they decided, was a new image of the motorist — a man, as Professor Karl Luft of Frankfurt put it, "who realises that the effect of alcohol — even moderate or small amounts drunk by himself — cannot be reconciled with the control of the facilities needed to drive in traffic."

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 December 1970)

Misleading car ads

"It runs counter to the declared aims of road safety" and "mobilises power complexes" was the considered opinion of Ernst Müller-Hermann, Christian Democratic transport specialist and Bundestag member for Bremen.

"Advertising rally wins is misleading if the buyer then believes he is buying the car that won the rally," Bundestag deputy Fellermaier of Neu-Ulm pointed out.

"The industry manufactures what the public want," Dr Johann Heinrich von Brunn, president of the Motor Manufacturers' Association, countered. Advertising exerts no influence on the motorist whatsoever.

Why, then, are millions spent on it, he was asked. Dr von Brunn was at a loss for an answer.

Dr Munsch saw only one solution to the problem of increasing speed at the wrong stage. The poor performance of inexperienced motorists can only be improved by not granting beginners a full driving licence and making them keep on learning to graduate to the real thing.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 4 December 1970)

■ OUR WORLD

Adequately equipping police has not been done fast enough

Handelsblatt
Deutsche Wirtschaftszeitung
Industriewirtschaft

A mosaic worked into the entrance hall at Düsseldorf's police headquarters reads, "God with us". This is very much the fervent wish of any police officer who sits in front of a television set with a polaroid camera and hopes to get pictures from the daily news casts that will help him and his colleagues in their pursuit of criminals.

Unlike the police in the American crime serial "Mannix" where the star role is played by a computer in tracking down evildoers (second of course to the smart detective who breaks all the girls' hearts), police in this country are provided with little except their own "home-made" equipment to hunt out wrong-doers.

Heinrich Krämer, head of the police section in the public workers trade union, doubts that in the present state of police equipment and police technical apparatus police forces are capable of fulfilling the demands made of them. And a spokesman for the competing police union, "Gewerkschaft der Polizei", Friedel Griesmer, said: "Every year the police drop further and further behind in technical matters."

It is a disgrace, he believes, that not all police officers are on the telephone at home, that when there is an emergency all police cars are in action so that police officers have to use their own cars or those of colleagues to get to the scene of a crime.

Friedel Griesmer gets enraged at the thought that sometimes police officers have to wait an hour to use the phone because the police network is still incomplete or that in 1968 in Detmold more than 50 per cent of all journeys made by car on duty were made in cars belonging to police officers themselves.

Nevertheless despite all criticisms made by police organisations there have over the past two years been improvements made and if not made put in hand. There are almost 28,000 police on the ordinary beat and 5,000 criminal police in North Rhine-Westphalia and they have been equipped with 1,545 police cars, more than 700 ordinary vehicles and 800 special service vehicles. All of these have been equipped with radio. The North Rhine-Westphalian government provides 6.5 million Marks annually for police vehicles.

As soon as the vehicles were supplied to the police the police union began to criticise. These criticisms centre round the fact that in too many Federal states regulations state that a police vehicle must be driven for 150,000 kilometres, almost 100,000 miles, despite its condition or age and that police are still supplied with Opel-Blitz vehicles that are not fast enough and have been taken out of production. There are also arrangements for vehicles to be delivered to the police, in compliance with regulations that apply to all Federal state forces, direct from the works without first having to pass through police vehicle workshops.

During 1969 there were 97,079 road accidents in which 131,000 persons were injured and 4,285 were killed. From January to August 1970 there was an increase of ten per cent in these figures over the figures for a comparable period in the previous year.

During 1969 there were 600,962 traffic offenders (in the first half of 1970 there were 6.4 per cent more) for the 30,000 North Rhine-Westphalia police to deal

with. The police were able to resolve 48.3 per cent of all cases.

Police investigation and information equipment has been improved, as for instance the radio photo service throughout the country shows. In Düsseldorf the police also have over 42,000 files containing information about warrants issued for a person's arrest, his arrest, his criminal record as well as aliases. This information plus local information on these files is being processed in 14 data processing centres. Whereas until now only personal details were available for police work, from 1971 all this information will be on hand in a computer used exclusively for police work. This will be the first phase of proposed improvements.

The 16 centres that will provide information on persons with criminal records will be increased by 1971 to 25. The cost of "Inspector Computer" is expected to be 2.5 million Marks.

It is also proposed to improve the means by which photographs of wanted persons can be distributed to the 76 local police headquarters and the 421 police stations in North Rhine-Westphalia. It used to take two days to make a state-wide distribution. It is now proposed to build up a radio photo network involving 15 main police offices in the state as well as the offices of the state criminal police. These will be equipped with transmitter and receiving facilities. Stations are already operating in this

Busy season

During the 1969-70 season the one hundred subscriber organisations in the Federal Republic and West Berlin bought a total of 3,349,000 theatre tickets for their members.

Of this figure 2,142,000 tickets or 64 per cent of the total were for plays, 733,000 (22 per cent) for operas, 318,000 (nine per cent) for musicals and 78,000 (two per cent) for the ballet.

Subscriber organisations arranged many special events for their members. These included a large number of lectures and discussion evenings, guided tours of theatres and museums, cabaret and film evenings and study tours to theatre towns at home and abroad.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 8 December 1970)

Saint 'Nick' bags 185,000 Marks

In December shops stay open all day on Saturday and at a store in Munich on the Stachus (Kaisplatz) a very special customer did some shopping. It was Father Christmas!

Actually this was not the jovial, generous old man. In fact the person to whom he was giving a Christmas present was himself, which all goes to show that he was not a genuine Santa Claus.

Just after closing time Saint Nick "nicked" 185,000 Marks (original reports said 300,000) and disappeared into thin air.

According to Munich police five minutes after closing time a man with a long white beard and a red cardboard hat appeared at the main cash-desk in the store as the sales-girls were reckoning up the day's takings.

The safe containing several plastic bags

filled with cash was open. "Santa Claus" went up to the safe and began to load several of the plastic bags into his gift sack.

By the time the chief cashier had realised that this was no saintly benefactor, but an all-too-earthly criminal Father Christmas had filled his jute sack with money.

Saint Nick kept the staff at bay and made his escape. By the time the alarm signal was raised and the automatic doors had been closed Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer had taken him sailing away across the rooftops with his Christmas present to himself.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 December 1970)

NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 2 December 1970

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network at Aachen, Bielefeld, Dortmund, Düsseldorf and Cologne.

Criminal police are also not at all happy with the facilities that the state criminal police have available for technical investigations. Dr Pavel, head of the criminal police technical investigation department, claims that staff shortages are the greatest difficulty. He points out that he has only 40 persons working in his department, six of them scientists, who have to deal with more than 4,000 cases each year for technical investigation stretching from ballistic comparisons to analysing the chemical contents of material under suspicion. Because of this it means, Dr Pavel claims, that police officers who are investigating a case may have to wait six months for technical reports.

On this score what the North Rhine-Westphalia chief inspector of Police, Herr Sehling, said applies, namely that good equipment can make the policeman's lot better, but can never replace one single solitary police officer.

However, this does not necessarily apply in offices where the equipment is no less than catastrophic. Each of the specialists in uniform has to be his own secretary and his own messenger boy. There are neither dictaphones nor electric typewriters to make the job easier. And in two Federal states young police cadets do not even have typewriters to practise on during their training.

Friedel Griesmer, a leader of the police union, says that there are still regulations that demand that the offices of senior police officials must have long curtains, those for junior officers must have short curtains and for the lower ranks there should be no curtains at all.

He lays a lot of the blame for inefficiency on inadequate equipment issued to the police, since sufficient money is never granted for the police to keep up with technological developments and the force is always lagging desperately far behind.

He said: "Whoever wants security must be prepared to pay for it."

From one of the police officers "at the front line" comes the suggestion that there should be inter-state research and investigation centres which would test industrial products to see if they could be of benefit for the police force. One example of equipment that might be useful is a new Japanese portable television recording unit.

Apart from this the centre would be able to prompt and encourage industry to produce equipment for the police on mass production lines.

If this were done it would no longer be necessary for chief police commissioner Rodewald to go to Photokina, the photographic equipment fair in Cologne, to find out what new equipment was being marketed that might make his job easier.

Ernst Dohles

(Handelsblatt, 8 December 1970)

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